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**Colorado City
DEPARTMENT**

Mrs. W. E. Stocker is ill at her home, 109 Monroe avenue.

Jesse Lauerman has returned from Kansas, where he spent the winter.

A daughter was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Neal 1811 Hayes Avenue.

The High school baseball team will play the Dibble boarding house team Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

It is said that an ordinance reducing the number of aldermen from eight to four will be introduced at the next meeting of the council.

Street Commissioner John Kelley has installed a culvert in the alley between Agate and Gypsum streets and Colorado avenue and Manitou road.

J. G. Faulkner has received word of the death of his sister, Mrs. J. N. Lee, at Sioux City, Ia. Because of the ill health of his mother he will be unable to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Thomas Milton, Mrs. Z. Gervais, and Mrs. Timothy Callahan will give an old-fashioned dancing party at St. Mary's hall next Thursday evening. Refreshments will be served.

The following officers have been elected by the Woman's guild for the ensuing year: Mrs. C. D. Taylor, president; Mrs. Frank Estes, vice president; Mrs. V. C. Penley, secretary, and Mrs. Fred Corporan, treasurer.

A force of men is at work tearing up the sidewalk at Sixth street and Washington avenue, preparatory to putting in the switch from the Rio Grande tracks to the Simpson Grinn company's warehouse.

Turning to President Taft's statement in regard to a third term, Colonel Roosevelt declared that the danger lay only in more than two consecutive terms, which might afford opportunity for the executive to entrench himself in power.

"Mr. Taft, without my permission, has quoted entire letters from me written in answer to letters of his which were marked 'confidential.' I shall so far avail myself of his example as to quote four lines of a letter from him to me which was not marked confidential. It was written shortly after he became president. It runs:

"I can never forget that the power now exerted was voluntarily transferred from you to me, and that I am under obligations to you to see to it that your judgment in selecting me as your successor and bringing about the succession shall be vindicated, according to the standards which you and I in conversation have always formulated." It is a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you.

Hoped Taft Would Succeed.

"No other man in this country was as much interested as I was in having Mr. Taft succeed. No other man with my principles and convictions has supported him for so long a time and has so bitterly regretted being unable to support him for a longer time.

Eagerly sought every opportunity to stand by him, and long after I told him in my heart that he was unfit to lead his people, I refused to acknowledge the fact to myself, and struggled to convince myself that he was fit, and clutched at every opportunity to back him up.

"Until less than a year ago I kept desperately hoping that Mr. Taft at least would show himself reasonably fit for the task before him, or that if he failed, some one else would rise whom the people could turn.

Desperately I made up my mind that Mr. Taft could not do the task, and I became convinced that the people of the great west felt that I would be untrue to them if I refused to act as their standard bearer.

"I do not think Mr. Taft means ill; I think he means well. But he means well feebly and during his administration he has been under the influence of men who are neither well meaning nor feeble. It is this quality of feebleness in a normally amiable man which pre-eminently fits such a man for use in high office by the powers of evil."

Taft Renews Attacks.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—President Taft here tonight renewed his attack on Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Carrying his "fighting" campaign into New Jersey, the president spoke to several thousand persons here, declaring it was with the utmost reluctance that he had decided to answer Mr. Roosevelt's criticisms. He did not reply to Mr. Roosevelt's charges in detail, but tried to make it plain that in his opinion Mr. Roosevelt knew most of the charges to be groundless.

The president spoke with evident emotion. He walked the platform, pounded the rail in front of him and as he warmed up to his subject, grew red in the face with anger.

The great majority of the people of Shiloh are "pacifists," but the banditti have taken their own way except in Mazarin, and chaos exists everywhere.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

HIS BACK TO THE WALL

PRESIDENT TAFT'S vigorous defense of his administration and his candidacy is both gratifying and disappointing. It is gratifying because he has at last come out into the open, placed himself squarely before the people with his back to the wall and undertaken to answer in his own behalf the attacks made upon him. But it is a matter of regret to see the campaign further embittered, as it surely will be, by this new development.

Still, if could not be otherwise. Colonel Roosevelt and his supporters have forced the fighting. That course was inevitable. They began the campaign under a heavy handicap, for the entire power of the Federal machine was against them. Mr. Hitchcock had been at work for months perfecting the organization and whipping delegations into line. The announcement of the Roosevelt candidacy came so late that a fast, aggressive campaign was imperative. And since the weaknesses of the Taft policies and the failure of the Taft stewardship constitute the strength of the Roosevelt campaign, it was necessary to make a vigorous attack all along the line.

Nobody can blame Mr. Taft for defending himself to the best of his ability, to have remained silent would have been a mark of cowardice, and the President is not a coward. In his speeches last Thursday in several Massachusetts towns he showed vigor and determination which would almost do credit to his former chief and present rival. But unfortunately for his cause the substance of his argument was not as convincing as its phraseology was vigorous.

For example, let us consider his extended reference to his relations with Senator Lorimer. Mr. Taft charged that Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters, during the Illinois campaign, linked his (Taft's) name with that of Senator Lorimer in such a way as to give the impression that a vote for Taft was a vote for Lorimer. He then read a letter which he had written to Colonel Roosevelt in January, 1911, declaring himself to be against Lorimer, and drew from it the conclusion that it was "peculiarly unfair" in Mr. Roosevelt to couple his name with Lorimer's when he knew Taft's real feeling.

Now this contention is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to carry conviction. When the Lorimer case developed two years ago, it was known in Washington that the President was convinced of Lorimer's guilt and wanted to see him ousted. But as usual the President vacillated. Instead of taking a positive stand and making his powerful influence felt for honesty and decency in politics, he kept in the background and did nothing. In the letter to Roosevelt he explains that his reason for doing this was a fear that if he took sides it would arouse antagonism in the Senate which might rebound to Lorimer's advantage.

But the fact remains that he did nothing, and the result has been that the shrewd Mr. Lorimer has been able to take advantage of this inactivity to strengthen himself immeasurably by creating a widespread belief that he had the President's sympathy. He set to work to line up the Illinois delegation for Taft. And since Taft gladly accepted his aid and continued to maintain silence as to the propriety of Lorimer's remaining in the Senate the public was justified in assuming that there was some sort of understanding between them.

It is true that Mr. Roosevelt had been advised by the President in January, 1911, as to how he felt about Lorimer then, and the same knowledge was possessed at that time by many other public men. But that was sixteen months ago, and the President's attitude toward Lorimer ever since has been so conspicuously free from any indication of displeasure that Mr. Roosevelt and everybody else were fully justified in making the charge, in the Illinois campaign, that an understanding now existed between the President and the Senator. Indeed, Mr. Taft frankly said in

his speech at Springfield last Thursday, "When I am running for the presidency I gratefully accept such support as comes to me" and he said this in connection with his discussion of the act rendered him by Lorimer.

In defending his use of the Federal office holders the President told his hearers that 70 per cent of those now in the service were appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, and as a natural result a large percentage of them favored the former President for renomination. He added that no man had been dismissed from office because he favored Mr. Roosevelt. But there are several important facts in relation to this matter which he omitted. He neglected to tell his hearers of the fear which his agents are now instilling in Southern postmasters as to what will happen to them after next June if they desert the Taft cause.

Whether Mr. Taft is nominated or defeated at Chicago, he will remain in the White House until next March, and until then his power over the Federal office holders will be as complete as it is now. Nobody knows this better than they, and they have a wholesome fear of what he can do to them between the time he learns of their allegiance to Roosevelt and his departure from office next March. We do not say that the President would proceed to take revenge by decapitating every Southern postmaster, but it has already been shown that Mr. Hitchcock is now whipping them into line by pursuing this very method of creating the impression that those who remain loyal to Taft will be rewarded while those who desert him will be punished.

Another fallacy in PIAMES T. R. the President's contention FOR HIS OWN WEAKNESSES: is found in his attempt to refute the charge that early in his administration he deserted the Progressives and became a reactionary. He says that it was upon Roosevelt's advice that he had a meeting with Speaker Cannon for the purpose of enlisting Cannon's support of a tariff revision program. This is a matter of no importance whatever. Naturally a President who wishes to put through a certain legislative program consults in the beginning with the Speaker of the House. This is entirely proper whether he expects to find the Speaker in agreement with him or not, and in this particular instance the fact that Taft consulted Cannon at Roosevelt's suggestion is of no more importance than it would have been if he had done it of his own volition.

The essential fact is that he continued to consult Cannon and various other members of Congress who, like Cannon, were at heart bitterly opposed to an honest revision of the tariff; that he permitted them to ingratiate themselves into his confidence so completely that in the end they persuaded him to sign a bill of their own making which was a violation of his campaign pledges and one of the most important provisions of which he himself denounced as "indefensible." Surely, the President cannot place upon Roosevelt the blame for this whole disastrous train of events merely because Roosevelt advised him in the first instance to consult with Cannon.

There is small chance of Mr. Taft being able to convince many people of the justice of his cause, for there is almost nothing new on the subject that he can say. He has already made two transcontinental tours elaborating and explaining these very points, and the people are thoroughly familiar with his defense. It is therefore doubly significant that in nearly every state or county where they are given a chance to vote their preference they have repudiated him. Mr. Taft has not been condemned unheard. He has presented his case, and wherever it has gone to the jury the verdict has been against him. He has nothing to gain by presenting it anew at this time, unless it be the vindication of his courage.

Chickens

By WALT MASON

The time has come when chickens scratch the ground from your garden patch and cause resentment. The man who wants to have his hens should keep them shackled in their pens or give them chloroform. For hens have caused more strife and stress and broken lives and bitterness than anything on earth; gone hen can bring more grief and care and wretchedness and black despair than all known hens are worth. Our village once was sweet and calm, and every sorrow had its balm, we never heard a wall; there was an atmosphere of peace, we had no use for the police, and no one was in jail. Then some rascals started keeping chickens, and soon we all were throwing bricks and reading riot acts, and when at court we stood in line honor sprung a mighty fine when he had learned the facts. August is broiling on our brows, we spend our time in raising rows, with voices and with pens; shake our fists and deal in threats, assassinate each other's pets—and all because of hens. Because of hens a million lays—cussing daily, dirty ways, and raising grievous howls. A law must soon be written down prohibiting the folks in town from keeping feathered fowls.

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THE CHIT-CHAT
BY RUTH CAMERON

It is a well recognized fact that, in respect to almost all his possessions and customs, the average person's taste are subject to the fluctuations of fashion. There are constantly changing styles in everything about us, in our furniture and our houses, our jewels and our summer resorts, our flowers and our automobiles, our food and our fiction. But

it ever occur to you that there are even styles in words?

You have probably observed that a certain shade of brown and a bright red called "hunter's pink" are the two colors for the spring. Now, of course, that does not mean that these colors are new in the sense that they did not exist. It simply means that we will have a run on them this season. In just the same way we have runs on words. Take the word "efficiency," for instance. Prior to the last two years, how often would the average person have run across that word? Perhaps half a dozen times a year. And today, anyone who reads or talks much has a good chance of meeting it in my times in a week. "Efficiency in business," "efficiency in school organization," "efficiency in the church."

Like these are continually assailing his eyes or ears.

Again, take the word "strenuous." Fifteen years ago would your correspondent ever have thought of writing to you that she had a strenuous week? No, she would probably have said that she had had very busy week. The word "strenuous" in those days would have sounded very strange to you. But two or three years ago I do not say today because the usage of "strenuous" is already beginning to pass—this was the natural word to express such a condition.

"Negligible" is a word which has come into common use during the last five years. I had a striking proof of this fact when, after having used the word and having been asked its meaning, I turned to the dictionary to support my definition and did not find the word at all. It is only to be found in a very recent edition of the dictionary. In this respect, of course, it is different from the other words cited, in that they were catalogued, but not commonly used.

Some other words which have been suggested to me as words which are, or have been, in vogue, are "charm"—in the sense of attractiveness, "wonderful"—"isn't this a wonderful day!" "unique" and "conservation." "Coordinate," I am told, is the very latest thing in words. Everywhere you hear such expressions as "The pupil must coordinate his faculties." It bids fair to be a successor in popularity to "efficiency."

In the case of many of these words there's a reason. Some movement or some event has brought them into prominence. "Efficiency," of course, comes from the "efficient engineer" movement; "conservation" from the western conservation talk; and "strenuous," well, I'm quite sure I don't need to mention the source of that word's prominence. Other words seem to spring into popularity for no apparent reason, much in the inexplicable manner in which styles in other things appear.

Thus, even in words, we are all bellwethered and follow merrily after each other; so even in words we must have change of style, and the only thing which is always in fashion is change of fashion.

RUTH CAMERON

CENTERSHOTS

By ED HOWE

You must have noticed that a wise man keeps his mouth shut a good deal.

Most people make the mistake of underestimating the strength of the enemy.

When there is a strong but lazy young man in the neighborhood, people always ask: "Why doesn't he join the army?"

It may not be possible for you to be agreeable to some people, but you can keep away from them.

You can be tolerably effective and not be a bore.

If your neighbors talk about you, it's a shame people gossip without reason about a man who always wants to do what's right with everybody.

A. G. BERNAT, Colorado Springs, April 26.

Newspaper readers become so tired of the noted people.

To celebrate your victory only unnecessarily annoy the enemy.

If an honest man admits that he is weak, people are weaker, and less honest, will abuse him because of his lack of what they call "idealism." Some people seem to think that "idealism" is refusal to admit the truth.

People who have a good thing are very apt to ask for a better.

For two weeks neighborhood meetings have been held in the valley at which the question of improving the pack has been discussed and the following measures have been decided upon:

The uniform layer pack.

Registration of packers.

Establishment of schools for instruction of packers.

Fruit growers of the northwest have used the layer pack two years. It necessitates grading of all apples but makes a beautiful looking box and one which sells more readily than the jumbo pack used here.

Registration of packers and schools for instruction of packers are now moves. Registration will insure an honest pack. The schools will be conducted in every section by experts paid by the association.

Why did the school board buy property across the street if they disapproved of a street through their property?

Why should the city give \$60,000 worth of land to the school board which has no more interest in our city than in any other part of district No. 11?

Why should the school board buy property across the street if they disapproved of a street through their property?

Why should initiative petitions on both sides be presented to the council which will require a general election, costing the taxpayers some \$3,000, a sum that could be of more service to the people who pay it expended in a much-needed comfort station and supervised playgrounds?

Why should the petitioners not get together with the council and thrash out the subject in the open instead of circulating petitions of which no one seems to know the source?

HUMBLE INQUIRER, Colorado Springs, April 26.

THE I. W. W.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

The Gazette of April 18, in speaking of the Industrial Workers of the World, states editorially that:

The Industrial Workers are anarchists. To them the most rigid trade unionist and the rankest socialist are standpatters.

Further on, the same editorial contains part of the preamble of local 30 of the I. W. W., which states that:

The Industrial Workers of the World declare that no benefit can be conferred upon the working class by any other class. The working class must take the things that are beneficial to it; the foremost of these being progressively shorter hours of labor and progressively increasing wages to the end of securing an ever-increasing share of the value of the product of labor, greater security of employment, and increasing control of the machines that the workers operate.

This piece of anarchy is in perfect harmony with part of an editorial on "Socialism" published

in The Gazette of April 17, which explains the class struggle as seen through the windows of The Gazette office. The following were cited as Mexican proverbs:

That "the income of the capitalist class" is a sure value that results from the fact that the owners of capital can compel the laboring class to produce more than the latter receive in wages. And that class differences predetermine a class struggle which will result in the victory of the laboring class. That economic crises inevitably result from the fact that the laboring class is receiving less than it earns and, consequently, the phenomenon of "under-consumption" results. That wealth and industry have become and are becoming more concentrated. That the laboring class is becoming obnoxious and enslaved. And that there will be a catastrophe at which time the expropriated laboring class will seize the instruments of production for their own use.

Yet The Gazette and Telegraph holler that "syndicalism" is a foreign importation, when they themselves show us that "syndicalism" is the expression of the workers in one big union, following the tactics of big business that sticks together through thick and thin.

A few years ago when the teamsters of Chicago struck, the bankers of that city subscribed \$50,000 to defeat the strikers. Now the teamsters did not strike against the bankers, but they did strike against the class the bankers belonged to, hence the bankers' support to defeat the teamsters' strike.

The reason the A. F. of L. is so bitterly opposed to the I. W. W. is self-evident. The A. F. of L. has many labor leaders that are making a good living by misleading the rank and file, keeping them divided in hundreds of crafts and thousands of separate locals. These unions and locals sign somewhere in the neighborhood of 27,000 contracts which expire on about as many different times in the year. So, when a strike is declared by one local union, all the rest of the crafts remain at work, scabbing upon their fellow workers and shamelessly flashing their paid-up union cards in the face of innocent men and women till the strikers are defeated and are forced to go back to work sick at heart of such union scabbing.

The I. W. W. makes of one the cause of all. They say "when one union goes out on strike let all the rest strike;" in other words, when one is engaged in a fight, they call upon all the members to help win the battle. When a union looks good to the capitalist that union does not look good to the I. W. W. because such union or unions most generally are buttressing not the interests of the workers but the interests of the boss.

The members of the A. F. of L. have paid in for the last 10 years nearly five hundred million dollars in dues and assessments, yet the workers are as bad off today as they were 10 or 15 years ago. What ever became of that fortune? Ask the labor leaders; they might be able to explain. And I wish they would.

Unity of all workers would mean unity of all workers whose purpose is to keep us disunited and keep themselves in steady employment through the ignorance of the masses. The leaders take occasional trips to New York and there dine and wine, with the worst enemies of labor, delivering themselves of eloquent orations on the identity of capital and labor and pledging their support to fight socialism and the I. W. W., as being un-American and unpatriotic, because the latter two are fearless in denouncing their crookedness and are strong in favor of working class unity on both—the economic and political field.

The I. W. W. makes great mistakes in thus reasoning. Every mother loves her boy and his future happiness is of vital interest to her. The greatest comfort which she can know in her declining years is to have him take care of her. Her mother love sees farther than the present. For years her secret anxiety is: "What will become of him when mother is no longer here to watch over him from me?"

Wives of that kind make great mistakes in thus reasoning. Every mother loves her boy and his future happiness is of vital interest to her. She is grateful to her for the love and care she bestows upon him. The mother therefore is not planting brambles in her son's path. On the contrary, she is doing her best that rose shall grow there. It is as natural as for the sun to shine for some men to carry their grievances to their mother from sheer force of habit. Few wives understand how the mother smoothes over the difficulties as only she can do. She furthermore it seems that she is trying to win him from me," she insists.

Instead of feeling hostile to the wife of her boy's choice, her greatest interest is with her, for she knows that she can brighten or mar all his future, and she is grateful to her for the love and care she bestows upon him. The mother therefore is not planting brambles in her son's path. On the contrary, she is doing her best that rose shall grow there. It is as natural as for the sun to shine for some men to carry their grievances to their mother from sheer force of habit. Few wives understand how the mother smoothes over the difficulties as only she can do. She furthermore it seems that she is trying to win him from me," she insists.

The husband who sees that his wife takes kindly to his old mother thinks all the more of her. It is her duty to let the mother realize that her boy's happiness is with one who is considerate and kind, with no petty jealousies.

How grateful a man feels to the wife who always has a cozy place at the fireside for mother when she comes visiting; a warm pair of knitted slippers when the weary, fatigued feet are cold and tired. Who always makes it pleasant for mother to come where visitors are instead of keeping her in her little room by herself, making her feel that she is not wanted. A husband must feel confident that the wife who loves his mother will certainly love him. Every son knows that he cannot have mother with him always. It is his duty to try to make her declining years as peaceful as possible. A noble-hearted wife will help him and not think it wrong to put his mother before her for a little while.

ANSWERS
STINGIEST MAN ON EARTH

Dear Miss Libby: I go with the sting

A slightly hat, you will like on sight
this new, roll brim, side crease
fedora for Spring.
In a variety of new shadings of gray
and brown and tan.
Suitable to the smart dresser of all
ages.
And distinctive touches in these
Perkins-Shearer models you'll not
find in the ordinary kind.
Three dollars and four.

Perkins Shearer®



New Auto Touring Co.
Will Make Trip Next
Tuesday to Canon City

G. B. Merrick and J. M. Davis, both of this city, principal owners and operators of the Royal Gorge Automobile Tours company, will make a special trip to Canon City and over the Sky Line drive to the Royal Gorge next Tuesday in one of their new Stanley steamer touring cars, taking as their guests H. S. Maddox, secretary of the Canon City Business Men's association; C. R. McClain of Canon City, prominent among road roads boosters; Leonard E. Curtis, president of the Colorado Springs Automobile club; A. W. Henderson, secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce; R. E. J. Giles, secretary of the Manitou Hot Iron club; W. S. Crosby, Mark Rafty and newspaper representatives.

The company owns four cars, each with a seating capacity of 12, and will start about May 10 making one-day trips to the Royal Gorge. It also will make a circle trip, going through Cripple Creek to Canon City and returning direct from Canon City here. This trip makes the Royal Gorge virtually one of the Pikes Peak region attractions, since it is a one-day trip out of Colorado Springs.

**Enormous Ore Deposits
Owned by the Chino Co.**

The Chino Copper company at Santa Rita, N. M., has developed copper to the amount of 55,000,000 tons, averaging 2.24 per cent copper, according to the annual reports of President C. M. MacNeill of this city, and General Manager D. C. Jackling of Salt Lake City.

Only a small portion of the company's holdings has been drilled but the ore is richer than that of either the Utah or Ray companies, both of which are owned by the same capitalists. The mill at Hurley, which was built last November, has a capacity of 3,000 tons, but this will be increased to 5,000 by next September.

A new issue of 100,000 shares of stock was made last year, and 20,000 shares of this was divided among the stockholders on the basis of one share for every 10 owned.

SKIRTS CLEANED 75¢
Waists, 50c to \$1.00.
PANTATORIUM
17 E. Bijou. Phone 623.

FUND NOW \$7,810

The condition of the farmers in eastern El Paso county and adjoining territory continues extremely serious, and it is urged that contributions for the seed and feed fund be turned in to the Chamber of Commerce committee or at The Gazette office as soon as possible. Subscribers to the fund are: Waite, 50c to \$1.00.
PANTATORIUM
17 E. Bijou. Phone 623.

**REV. E. B. PRATT PASTOR
FIRST BAPTIST IN MAY**

The Rev. E. B. Pratt, an evangelist who has met with great success in his work, has been chosen as pastor of the First Baptist church here for the coming month. Mr. Pratt, who has been visiting friends here, is a resident of Kansas City.

Council decided to permit fishing in Prospect lake, beginning May 1, with the proviso, however, that no fish shall be taken measuring less than seven inches.

The mayor and city clerk were authorized to sign and seal the city's reply to Victor's protest concerning the Colorado Springs-Manitou land bill.

Afarewell Reception in Honor Dr. J. H. Franklin

A farewell reception was tendered the Rev. James H. Franklin at the First Baptist church last night, at which many members of the church and congregation took occasion to felicitate him on his advancement and express their regret at his leaving here.

A short program was given, consisting of music by the Sunday school orchestra and vocal numbers by a quartet composed of Mrs. E. E. Tallaferrro, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Walter Thomas and F. Schlotter. A song composed by Mrs. Charles E. Emery in honor of Dr. Franklin was sung by those present.

For Mrs. Franklin, who is at present in Texas, where her mother is ill, Dr. Franklin was presented with a chain and pendant set with pearls and diamonds. Mrs. W. P. Kinney made the presentation speech. When Dr. Franklin started for Africa a year ago, the congregation presented him with a gold watch.

Flag at Half Mast in Memory Late F. E. Dow

At the city hall yesterday the flag was placed at half mast, and at its regular meeting the council passed the following resolution of sorrow over the death of former Mayor F. E. Dow.

The city council of the city of Colorado Springs had received with deep sorrow the news of the death of Finan E. Dow, former mayor of this city and a former official of this city in several other capacities.

The record of Mr. Dow as a public official has been of a high standard and has received and merited the commendation of his fellow citizens. In view of these facts, we feel that the city of Colorado Springs has suffered a great loss in his death. We feel that the community has lost a good man, a man of great public spirit and honest purpose. It is therefore,

Resolved, By the city council of the city of Colorado Springs, that we express our sincere regret at his death and pay tribute at the same time to the work he has done so well for this city. It is further,

Resolved, That we extend to the surviving widow our deepest sympathy in her sad hour of affliction. It further,

Resolved, That the flag at half mast and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and to the press of the city.

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Reliable
and Up-to-date

LIVE SPORTING NEWS FOR LIVE FANS

Edited by
E. E. OverholzMC FARLAND EASY WINNER
OVER ENGLISH CHAMPION

NEW YORK. April 26.—Packer McFarland, who was introduced to big at Madison Square garden as the English lightweight champion, easily won his bout with England's lightweight champion, Matt Wells, The latter went 10 rounds, and while McFarland was a 10 to 7 favorite, no one thought his task would be so easy.

McFarland decided disappointment, the Englishman's much heralded cleverness not being in evidence after the opening round. McFarland at all times was cool and collected, while Wells lost his head early in the game. Packer jabbed, swung and uppercut his man at will from the opening of the second round until the final clang.

Round 2—Packer was very cool, while Wells' face bore an anxious look. Packer sent lefts frequently to the nose and mouth and hooked two short rights to the head. Wells was wild in his swings and clinched frequently. He played for the body, but Packer drove him back with left jabs to the face and short right hooks and uppercuts to the body. Packer landed rights and lefts on the face three times alternately, and this was his round also by a big margin.

Round 3—Wells was up against a series of lefts and rights to the face as soon as he came to the center of the ring. McFarland hitting him at will. The fighting was all done by McFarland, who, when Wells would crowd him, stepped back, sent right and left to the body, with Wells scarcely making a return. Wells covered up repeatedly, but Packer made him "undo" this with hard right uppercuts. McFarland's round.

Round 4—Wells was up against a right uppercut to the chest. Wells landed a right and left hook to the wind. After a few light exchanges, Packer went for his man again with lefts and rights, and Wells was cautioned for holding. Packer kept up his provoking jabbing, and jabbing with lefts, put over two hard ones to the head with his right. Wells was cautioned by the referee again, this time for hitting in the breakaway. McFarland just played with him until the sound of the gong. McFarland's round.

Round 5—Packer met Wells with a straight left as he was coming in and drove him back with two hard uppercuts and a right smash to the face. Wells was unable to land a clean blow, while Packer centralized him with lefts on the face and right-hand slaps and occasional slaps with the back of the glove. Packer, forcing the fight, put Wells to the stand with a rain of right uppercuts and left jabs. Wells swung wild and Packer simply sidestepped or ducked safely and kept on a running fire of jabs and uppercuts until the end of the round. McFarland's round.

Wells did not land 10 clean blows in the entire contest, but, on the other hand, was kept busy receiving Packer's unrelenting stinging jabs and uppercuts. It was a one-sided fight, and McFarland upheld everything that his friends had claimed for him.

It was estimated that about 8,000 persons were in the house and that the receipts will run over \$30,000.

Round 6—Wells tried a left swing, but missed, and then landed left to the body. Packer fainted and put his left on the neck. Both were wild. They exchanged lefts to the body. Packer sent a right to the wind. Wells countering with a stiff left to the face. They were sparring at the gong. Round fairly even.

Round 7—Packer led left to the face. At close quarters both played for the body and exchanged lefts on the head. Wells refuted for the body, and, after a clinch, sent his left lightly to the face. Wells landed a hard left to the body. Packer looked a left to the head and got in a hard left uppercut over the heart. After another clinch Packer sent right lightly to the head and Wells countered on the Packer's nose was bleeding when he went to his corner. McFarland's round.

Round 8—They worked into a clinch and exchanged rights on the body. Packer jabbed with his right on the body, and when landed left to the body. Packer fainted and put his left on the neck. Both were wild. They exchanged lefts to the body. Packer sent a right to the wind. Wells countering with a stiff left to the face. They were sparring at the gong. Round fairly even.

Round 9—Wells rushed to a clinch, in which he got a short left and right to the body, but McFarland only laughed. Packer took matters easy at this stage, and jabbed half dozen lefts to the face. Wells made frantic efforts to get back, but Packer drove him back with three smashes to the jaw, bursting Wells' left ear. Packer uppercut him on the body, and Wells made a motion that he was hit below the belt. This was not the case, and the referee told him so. This was all Packer's round.

Round 10—Wells rushed to a clinch, and when they broke Packer hooked left to head and Wells countered. They exchanged rights and lefts on the head. Packer landed to left leads for the body and jabbed left twice to the face and uppercut with his right. Wells tried fighting, but, to no purpose, as Packer simply drove him off to range work. Again McFarland sent three hard rights to the body and jabbed his left to the face, at the same time blocking a right swing for the head. Wells tried to mix it up, but Packer fought him, landing lefts and rights at will until the bell. Packer's round.

Coach Rothgeb was seen at his hotel tonight, and while he pointed out that the track was wet and consequently slow, he looks for the athletes to give a good account of themselves tomorrow afternoon. He did not predict which team would win.

Shottwell, Murray and Stender will run the dashes; Shottwell and McIver on the hurdles; Henry and Jones on the distances; Shottwell and Foster on the jumps; Bingham on the pole vault; Shroeder and Volk on the weights.

This is the first of a series of dual meets that will be held between the five colleges of the state before the state meet, which will be held on the D. U. field on May 25.

MINES BEAT BOULDER, 7-6

Special to The Gazette.

GOLDEN, Colo. April 26.—The State School of Mines won from the University of Colorado here this afternoon by a score of 7 to 6. The game was closely contested all the way.

QUEAL BEATS LONGBOAT

WATERTOWN, N. Y. April 26.—Billy Queal of Alexandria Bay, defeated Tom Longboat of Canada in a 10-mile race here tonight. Time 57 minutes 58.5 seconds.

Remedial Formula

STONE ROOT (Santalina officinalis). **BLACK CHERRY BARK** (Prunus Virginiana). **GRASS ROOT** (Hydrastis Canadensis). **OREGON GRAPE ROOT** (Berberis aquifolium). **POODEROY** (Aralia nudicaulis). **MANDRAKE ROOT** (P. peltatum). **CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE**

On every wrapper of every bottle of

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

is printed, in plain English, a full list of the ingredients comprising it and in addition, accompanying is a booklet, compiled from many standard medical works of various schools of practice, containing extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery has been recommended for forty years for strengthening the skin, helping into life a tired liver and overgrown biliousness as well as catarrhal affections.

Through its use Dr. Pierce has found in his practice a science that the blood is purified and enriched, disease-producing bacteria destroyed and expelled from the body, thus catarrhal, skin, bilious and bilious affections are overcome, and sound, vigorous health established.

You can learn all about hygiene, anatomy, medicine, etc., from the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a newly revised, up-to-date edition of which is now offered, in cloth covers, postpaid for 31 cents in the post office, to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only.

Address: Book First, World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W	L	Pct.
Chattanooga	5	7	.417
New York	8	7	.529
Boston	6	8	.429
Chicago	4	5	.444
St. Louis	5	4	.545
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	4	6	.364

NEW YORK, 7; BOSTON, 3.

NEW YORK. April 26.—New York defeated Boston in a hard-hitting game. Donnelly held the locals with out a hit in the first four innings, but then pounded them hard in the fifth and sixth, when they did all their scoring.

Score: R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 9 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 7 11

McDonald and Rariden, Crandall and Myers.

Two-base hits—Miller, 2; Crandall and Myers.

Two-base hits—Spratt, 3; Denney and Clemens; Schreiber and Spahr.

TOPEKA, 5; LINCOLN, 4.

TOPEKA. April 26.—Topeka took the final game of the series by batting Tuckey hard in two innings.

Score: R.H.E.
Lincoln 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 4 3 2
Topeka 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 12 3

Tuckey, Haganian and Stratton.

Two-base hits—Miller, 2; Crandall and Myers.

Two-base hits—Denney, 2; Tuckey and Stratton.

Two-base hits—Spratt, 2; Denney and Stratton.

Two-base hits—Cochrane and Schmidt.

Two-base hits—Smith, 2; Hummel and Struckout.

Two-base hits—Brennan, 4; Stack, 4.

ST. LOUIS, 10; CHICAGO, 8.

CHICAGO. April 26.—With the score tied at 8, Kenealy tripped and Smith and Wingo singled, giving St. Louis two runs and a victory over Chicago. Chicago had the bases full in the final two of the inning.

Score: R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 2 -12 8
Chicago 4 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 8 6 5

Stack and Phelps; Brennan and Graham.

Two-base hits—Smith, 2; Hummel and Struckout.

Two-base hits—Brennan, 4; Stack, 4.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

MONTGOMERY, 1; BIRMINGHAM, 2.

MONTGOMERY. April 26.—Montgomery, Birmingham, 2.

Mobile, 4; NEW ORLEANS, 3.

Atlanta, 5; NASHVILLE, 6.

Memphis—Chattanooga, postponed, rain.

D. U.—TIGER MEET WILL BE CLOSE, SAY EXPERTS

Special to The Gazette.

DENVER. April 26.—Tomorrow's track meet between Denver university and Colorado college will be the first in several years in which Diver has been represented. A track is something new at the Denver institution and the outcome of tomorrow's meet will be watched with interest.

Now that Wykoff, who was barred from the baseball game today, has also been barred from participating in the track meet, Denver's chances of beating the Tigers is rather doubtful.

Shottwell, Murray and Stender will run the dashes; Shottwell and McIver on the hurdles; Henry and Jones on the distances; Shottwell and Foster on the jumps; Bingham on the pole vault; Shroeder and Volk on the weights.

This is the first of a series of dual meets that will be held between the five colleges of the state before the state meet, which will be held on the D. U. field on May 25.

DU CRAY SAYS HE WILL

WRESTLE RYAN ANY TIME

Frank Du Cray, the Grand Junction wrestler, feels that he has not been given a square deal in the matter of a return match with Tommy Ryan. He declares that he is ready to meet the local man any time or any place, provided suitable premises hung up to make the bout worth while.

His letter, received last night, states his position, and is self-explanatory.

Sporting Editor Gazette.

"Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Dear Sir—I learned through a recent issue of your paper that John Ryan is claiming that he refused to meet him in a return match."

"Now, the facts in the case are that I have tried every way, have offered every inducement to get him to wrestle me here in my home town. The promoters here have offered him a very liberal purse to meet me, but he refuses to come here and insists that I meet him in the Springs, which I am willing to do if he will make a side bet large enough to make it worth while."

"I am willing to wrestle him any time, at any place and will send a forfeit for my appearance and guarantee of good faith, if he will but show a willingness to meet me for money sufficient to make it worth while."

"I don't think it is fair to me to print his story in your paper when you had no other proofs than his own unsupported word to substantiate the statements. If arrangements can be made for the staging of the match there, I will send you \$100 in go as a forfeit or part of a side bet, as he sees fit."

MCCARTHY BEATS HAGEN

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. April 26.—Luther McCarthy of Springfield, Mo., knocked out Joe Hagen of Denver in the third round of a scheduled 10-round bout. A left lead and a right to the jaw put Hagen down for the count.

The Tigers look the stronger on paper, but Cutler may spring a surprise and get away with the long end of the score. Dickinson will be in the box for Cutler and either Fowler or Evans for the High school. The teams will line up as follows:

Cutter Position. Terrors.

Dickinson, 1. ...p...Fowler, Evans.

Holden, c. ...John, ...Gage, 1. ...b. ...Bruce.

Jackson, 2. ...Schneider, ...Tucker, 3. ...Evans, ...Fowler, Jones, 4. ...Davis, ...Barnes, ...Lieberknecht, ...Tillman, Powell, 5. ...rt. ...Jacobs.

DU CRAY SAYS HE WILL

WRESTLE RYAN ANY TIME

BLAKE'S GARAGE

REXALL TEAM

Rexall Team took three straight

from a picked team last night. Scores:

REXALL

McReynolds 187 183 146

Arnolt 195 146 120

Whalen 121 120 87

Calwell 182 184 178

Litsenburger 219 146 214

Totals 884 779 738

PICKED TEAM

Chappell 149 184 171

Harrison 166 149 126

Bidwell 180 121 171

Cary 101 121

